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# UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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SERIES 5

APRIL, 1905

No. 4

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THE  
TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

INSTALLATION NUMBER

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



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THE  
TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

INSTALLATION OF  
PRESIDENT EDWIN BOONE CRAIGHEAD

MARCH 16, 1905

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New Orleans, Louisiana.

Louisiana State University, Dr. C. E. Coates ; Missouri State Normal School, Dr. Laura L. Runyan and Prof. R. T. Kerlin ; Washington University, St. Louis, Prof. F. E. Nipper ; College of Immaculate Conception (Jesuits), New Orleans, Rev. John McCreary ; United States Military Academy, Gen. Francis T. Nicholls ; Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., President W. B. Murrah ; Randolph-Macon College, Charles Carroll, New Orleans ; Western Reserve University, Prof. R. W. Deering ; University of Chicago, Dean George E. Vincent ; Trinity College, James P. Bowman, St. Francisville, La. ; Washington and Lee University, President G. H. Denny ; University of Tennessee, President Brown Ayres ; Stevens Institute of Technology, Dr. Brown Ayres ; Jefferson College, Convent, La., President R. H. Smith ; Armour Institute of Technology, F. N. Smith ; Boston University, Dr. F. H. Knight, President New Orleans University ; Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., A. W. Newlin of New Orleans Picayune ; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B. A. Oxnard, Adeline, La. ; Oberlin College, Mrs. William Mayo Venable, New Orleans ; Hamilton College, Hon. William W. Howe ; St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., Prof. E. A. Otis, New Orleans ; Vanderbilt University, H. H. White ; Yale University, E. L. Simonds, New Orleans ; Loyola College, New Orleans, Father Biever ; University of Mississippi, Chancellor R. B. Fulton ; Centenary College, Jackson, La., President C. C. Miller ; Pensacola High School, C. A. Dykstra, Principal ; J. H. Ownings, Superintendent of Schools, Biloxi, Miss.

### SCENE IN THE THEATRE

The picture of the flags and bunting decorated theatre, the array of professors in cap and gown, marked by the colored insignia of their academic rank, the Roman Catholic archbishop of New Orleans, in his wine-colored robe contrasting with his snowy hair, the bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Louisiana, and

other representatives of the church, including one of the principal speakers of the occasion, Dr. Warner, was a scene well proportioned in its serious and spectacular aspects.

The theatre was particularly well decorated. The second and the first proscenium boxes were draped with olive and blue, on which were large blue T's. Over the stage American flags and more of college colors were hung, and a shield with the name "Tulane" caught these draperies together in the center.

The assembling of the participants in the ceremony was very prompt. They came in the following order :

Chief marshal, S. Walter Stern.

Department marshal, Miss Genevieve Jackson ; students of the H. Sophie Newcomb College.

Department marshal, John A. Griffith ; students of the Medical Department.

Department marshal, Henry P. Dart, Jr. ; students of the Law Department.

Department marshal, Frank Haas ; students of the Academic Colleges.

Chief marshal and department marshals.

President and executive committee of the Alumni Association.

The faculties of the University, H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, the Medical Department, the Law Department, the Academic Colleges.

The Board of Administrators of the University.

The Governor of Louisiana.

The Mayor of New Orleans.

Representatives of colleges and universities.

The Deans of the University.

The President of the Board of Administrators.

The speakers.

The President of the University.

## ORDER OF EXERCISES

When the parts of the procession had taken their places in the theatre by the appointed time, 1:30, the exercises were opened by the singing of the song, "Tulane." Then Archbishop Chappelle delivered an eloquent prayer, during which the audience stood. Then came the remainder of the programme as follows :

Addresses of Welcome — On behalf of the faculties, President Brandt Van B. Dixon ; on behalf of the alumni, William S. Parkerson ; on behalf of the students, Arthur A. Moreno ; on behalf of the State, Hon. Newton Crain Blanchard, Governor of Louisiana ; on behalf of the Board of Administrators, Judge Charles E. Fenner.

Inaugural Address — Edwin Boone Craighead, M. A., LL. D.  
Conferring of honorary degrees.

Address of Rev. Beverley E. Warner, D.D.

Benediction — The Rt. Rev. Davis Sessums, D.D., Bishop of Louisiana.

## PRESIDENT DIXON OF NEWCOMB COLLEGE

Judge Charles E. Fenner was master of ceremonies. He introduced as the first speaker, President B. V. B. Dixon, of Newcomb, who made the address of welcome on behalf of the faculty of the University. President Dixon said, briefly, after welcoming the visiting representatives of other colleges, that modern conditions and standards of success and competition were apt to warp one's views of life, but that the broad men of every community should be the champions of their universities. It should not be difficult, he said, to persuade them to the broader view of life taken by the university. Dr. Dixon said education was not merely the business of those who make it their business, but the business of the whole community. Education was not merely an adornment nor an accomplishment, neither was the

university merely an "institution of learning," as it was apt to be styled, but a school of training, where one gets the habit of observation, the desire for intellectual development and the passion for service. Wonderful as are the accomplishments in a material way, due to the development of the human intellect, more wonderful still, said Dr. Dixon, are the first promptings of the heart to seek knowledge. There was no achievement in a man's life that was really valuable except a moral achievement, and every discovery, from the idea of the stone hatchet to the wireless telegraph, was a moral achievement. The man who really secured a moral achievement in his discovery was he who cried, with the spirit of wonder, "Eureka."

Dr. Dixon spoke of the future of New Orleans and the part Tulane might reasonably be expected to take in the upbuilding of the city. Which of those who were to take part in the future successes of New Orleans were now on the rolls of Tulane, he asked. It was the duty of parents to see to it that their boys were students of the University, for the character of our future successes would depend on the kind of training we gave our children.

#### FOR ALUMNI AND STUDENTS

W. S. Parkerson, on behalf of the alumni, spoke briefly and forcibly. He said there were two things he had noted that affected educational conditions in New Orleans: one was the undue tendency to seek sympathy from without our own section. He asked whether it was outside assistance and sympathy that had made both Tulane and New Orleans great. Another thing he wished to speak of was the lack of independence in the character of the young men of these days. The third point on which he spoke was the tendency on the part of some to decry ambition. There had been fewer souls lost on the turbulent seas of ambition, said Mr. Parkerson, than on the rocks of indifference.

On behalf of the students, Arthur Moreno spoke of the part that should be given to athletics, and of the need of a gymnasium, an institution that would do more to foster the real university life than any one other thing. Boys would be attracted to college by its athletic interests who would not come otherwise, and once they were within the walls of the University, they would be open to all its healthy influences, those of fellowship as well as study.

### GOVERNOR BLANCHARD

Governor Blanchard's welcome was in behalf of the people of the State of Louisiana. He said it was meet and proper to say a word in this connection, because the State is now peculiarly alive to everything pertaining to education. The inauguration of the President of so important an institution as Tulane could not fail to be of interest to the State at large. He wished to impress the fact that the State considered Tulane one of its institutions. The State had a great future, and it wanted Tulane and other colleges to do their part in the achievement of success. The State took a great pride in Tulane, as it was one of the two universities the State fosters, and of which she might justly be proud, two universities that should put Louisiana at the head of the Southern States in point of education.

The conferring of the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Dr. Beverley Ellison Warner, now of Trinity Episcopal Church, New Orleans, and upon Dr. Brown Ayres, now President of the University of Tennessee, came after the conclusion of Dr. Craighead's speech, and the honoring of these two distinguished scholars was attended by many signs of affection and respect.

### ADDRESS OF DR. WARNER

Dr. Beverley Warner was not only eloquent, but he was at times inspiring in his address. As subject, he chose "The City



and the University," and in a scholarly way showed how closely the one was linked to the other.

He spoke from the standpoint of one who, for a long time, had been closely identified with the life at Tulane, and who knew what its needs were, or rather, the needs of a great Southern university. He prefaced his address by saying that he did not speak from the viewpoint of an alien, but rather as one who, in his humble capacity, had contributed his mite towards the development of educational life in the city and State.

The keynote of his address was that the University and the city were dependent upon each other for their advancement, and this was especially true of New Orleans and Tulane. It was accentuated by reason of the fact that the city was growing, and in time was destined to be the mistress of the Mississippi Valley, to which position she was entitled, because of her advantageous position.

"Into the intellectual culture and industrial achievements of the South," he said, "Tulane strikes deeper root to-day than ever. As her sons grow in age, and her daughters in numbers, they grow also more loyal to their alma mater.

"A growing university must always be poor, but by the process of making many rich. In the old days it could have enriched scores, when it should have been empowered to deal with hundreds. I do not plead for an institution so rich that it may lie at ease, gorged and sated, an aristocracy of the few, living on higher levels and looking down upon the city as upon a thing apart. My vision is of a living organism, the heart of a great metropolis, receiving her sons and daughters in her brooding care and sending them back in due time into its throbbing life. This is, in part, the inter-relation of city and university.

"At the gateway of this land of promise, guardian and toll-taker of the throngs which soon will crowd the highway to and fro, stands the gracious figure of New Orleans. The old New

Orleans will never be again. The new day that dawns upon her will not be forgetful of, but fairer and richer because of it.

“The University needs a great city at her gates as an object lesson to her students. She does not desire to take them apart from men amid clouds of intellectual transfiguration, but to stand with them on a plane of common life, where men must work and play, love and hate, laugh and weep — the world where they are to live and do their day’s work.

“I can not imagine a finer, a more fitting coronet with which this splendid metropolis may crown the glory of the brilliant past than to adopt this University as her own, to take its place as the keystone in the arch of her larger life. To pour some of her increasing wealth not into its treasury, but through its lecture room, laboratories, libraries, forges — transmuting their gold and silver, aye, and copper, too, into character, scholarship, social righteousness, and minting the trained manhood and cultured womanhood, for which long may this University stand !”

#### ADDRESS OF JUDGE CHARLES E. FENNER,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS.

The Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund are a body of citizens selected originally by Paul Tulane, as the Trustees, through whom he made to the people of Louisiana, and especially to the people of New Orleans his magnificent gift of One Million Dollars, to be used for the purpose of educating the youth of the City and State.

Amongst the earliest acts which were passed by the first legislature of Louisiana, away back yonder in 1805, was an act for the establishment of a university in the City of New Orleans. From that date to the present hour, the State in her constitutions and legislation has recognized the importance of establishing and maintaining a university in the City of New Orleans. The

State, in 1847, established in this city the University of Louisiana, and made large appropriations of money and property for its support, but they were utterly inadequate to accomplish the purpose; and up to the time when Paul Tulane made his great donation, the task of establishing a true University in the City of New Orleans seemed indeed hopeless.

The gift of Paul Tulane offered a golden key for the solution of this vast problem.

In 1884 was passed that immortal legislative contract between the State of Louisiana and the Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund, by which the State constituted those Administrators as the permanent Administrators of the University of Louisiana, and turned over to them all of its rights, privileges and immunities, and all of its property and equipments, and granted them exemption from all taxation, upon the condition and consideration, that not only the property received from the State of Louisiana, but all the revenues of the property received from Paul Tulane, should, in the language of the act, "be exclusively dedicated to the *service of the State* in maintaining and developing the University of Louisiana," and, in the further language of the act, "with full power to create and develop a great university in the City of New Orleans;" and upon the further consideration that the said Board should give continuously in the Academic Department free tuition to one student from each Senatorial and each representative district or parish.

In honor of Paul Tulane, the name of the University of Louisiana was changed to the Tulane University of Louisiana.

This act was submitted as a constitutional amendment to the people of the State, and was ratified and approved by a nearly unanimous vote.

The Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund, thus converted into Administrators of the Tulane University of

Louisiana, entered upon the gigantic task confided to them, and have devoted to its accomplishment all the time, thought, and energy of which they were capable.

Not long afterwards, a noble woman, Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, made to these Administrators munificent gifts aggregating about One Million of Dollars, and at her death bequeathed to them her whole estate exceeding Two Million Dollars, to be devoted to the exclusive purpose of establishing and maintaining a Woman's Department in the University, which is known as the H. Sophie Newcomb College.

Another noble woman, Mrs. Richardson, gave to those Administrators a sum exceeding One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars, to be used exclusively for the benefit of the Medical Department of the University.

More recently Alexander Hutchinson bequeathed to the Board about Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars to be devoted exclusively to the Medical Department.

Mrs. Caroline Tilton made to the Administrators a gift of Fifty Thousand Dollars for the building of a Library for the University.

Other generous citizens, men and women, have from time to time made donations of various kinds, for specific purposes, whose names form a list too long for present enumeration, but who do not the less on that account deserve and receive our gratitude.

This is a grand endowment for a University, and if the whole revenues of the funds were subject to the control of the Administrators, to be used for supplying the general needs of the University in all its departments, according to the discretion of the Administrators, possibly the appeal we are now about to make might be of less urgency, but it is to be remembered that these are trust funds, and the Administrators have no power to use them for any purpose other than the specific purpose to which they were dedicated by the donors.

The University is divided into five departments, to-wit :

The University Department, the Medical Department, the Academic Department, the Law Department, and the Woman's Department.

If, as we do not doubt, we shall receive the munificent bequest of Mrs. Newcomb, the Woman's Department will be placed beyond all need of further assistance, at least for the present. It has already an attendance of pay students testing the capacity of its accommodation, and when these shall be enlarged and expanded, I prophesy that in ten years it will have an attendance of a thousand students, representing the best womanhood of the entire south.

The Medical Department with its able faculty and unrivaled clinical advantages has to-day five hundred pay students, and I predict that in less than ten years it will have an attendance of one thousand students, and will stand in every respect as the center of medical education in the south, and in the front rank with the foremost institutions of the country. While there is hardly any limit to its needs of further donations, it is for the present safely self-supporting.

The Law Department undoubtedly needs a complete re-organization, and, for that purpose, urgently requires a large endowment. The peculiar system of law which prevails in Louisiana makes it the only institution where Louisiana lawyers can be properly educated. It is so peculiarly and distinctly essential to the State of Louisiana to have an institution in which her youth may be educated to fill worthily the positions of judges, legislators and leaders of her people, that it is confidently believed that the State will see the necessity of making adequate provisions for the reorganization, support, and development of this department.

What I have to say to you on this occasion concerns particularly the Academic Department of the University, including the University Department proper.

The Academic Department may be called the trunk of the University tree,—the backbone of the University body,—the corner stone of the University structure. It is the democratic soul of the University; it is the department which addresses itself to supplying the higher educational needs of the whole people without distinction of classes; it furnishes the training which is needed by every citizen, whatever career he may elect to pursue, whether as lawyer, doctor, minister, teacher, engineer, merchant, planter, or any other of the multitudinous avocations of life. It furnishes in short, and above all, the training needed to equip every citizen for the best performance of the highest duties of citizenship.

This was undoubtedly the training which Paul Tulane had in view when he made his munificent donation for the education of the youth of Louisiana. This is unquestionably the training which the State had primarily in view in its act constituting the Tulane University of Louisiana, as conclusively evidenced by the fact that all the free scholarships provided by the act are expressly required to be free scholarships in the Academic Department.

Profoundly impressed with these views, the Administrators have, from the first, felt it to be their duty to devote, as far as possible, the whole avails of the Tulane Endowment to the maintenance and development of the Academic Department. No one in the least acquainted with the financial requirements of a modern university can fail to recognize the large expenditures which are needed to maintain such an institution. The needs are unlimited. Even those universities which have many millions of endowment, and immense revenues from tuition, find them inadequate to supply all these needs.

We have not aspired to do more than to supply the absolute necessities of the Academic Department, and with our best efforts we find ourselves to-day in the position of being compelled to

announce that the means under our control are not sufficient to supply even these necessities.

I shall not trouble you with any details of figures, but shall simply state in a general way the financial results of the administration of this department.

It has but two sources of revenue :

*First*—The revenues of the property constituting the Tulane Fund.

*Second*—The revenues from tuition.

The revenues from the first source are largely reduced by the expense of repairs, insurance, and administration which must be paid.

The revenues from tuition are largely reduced by the number of free scholarships. We had in that department last year two hundred and thirty-eight students; of these, one hundred and sixty-six held free scholarships, leaving only seventy-two pay students. If the whole two hundred and thirty-eight students had been paying students, the revenues would have been sufficient to meet the expenses of the department for that year, but with only seventy-two paying students, they were absolutely insufficient.

The result is, that for several years the revenues have fallen short of the expenditures, and the administration has resulted in a deficit each year. In this situation we are confronted with the question, what are we going to do?

To permit this annual deficit to continue, means simply the gradual eating up of the endowment, which would be unwise and unjust, and which, indeed, under the terms of Mr. Tulane's donation, we have no right to do.

It follows that we must either reduce our expenditures, or find some means of increasing our revenues.

How are we to reduce our expenditures? We cannot leave our property, which consists mainly of improved real estate, uninsured; we are bound to have it looked after and administered. We must care for our University grounds and buildings; we

must maintain and keep in running order the machinery, and the fuel, light, and water plants, which we have established there. We must meet all the various contingent expenses which are inevitable. All these are expenses which must be met, and which we have reduced to the most economical basis consistent with proper administration.

The largest item of expenditures is the salaries paid to the teaching force, which amounts alone to \$52,487.31, exclusive of the President's salary, which is assigned to the item of administration and is paid proportionately by all the departments.

The teaching force consists of twenty-eight professors, assistant professors, and instructors, men of the highest ability and culture. These receive an average remuneration of about Eighteen Hundred Dollars per annum. To talk about reducing this beggarly pittance is simply farcical. It is our deepest regret that our means do not permit us to increase it. It should be increased, and whenever our means permit, it will be.

Can we reduce the number of this teaching force? It requires as large a force for 250 students as it would for 500. It is already insufficient, and in sore need of increase in various departments.

The question then still presses,—what are we to do?

When Dr. Alderman assumed the Presidency of the University, he encountered this deficit problem, and sought to solve it by organizing what was called "a citizens' fund," by obtaining subscriptions from a few liberal citizens. By great effort, through the exertion of his personal magnetism and the co-operation of the Progressive Union and other public-spirited citizens, he succeeded in raising Fifteen Thousand Dollars the first year. During the second year, the collection fell to seven thousand dollars. This method is unsatisfactory. It requires an annual struggle to keep it up; it imposes a burden upon a few public-spirited citizens, which should be shared by a large number.



We have now called here the distinguished gentleman who is to be inaugurated to-day as President of the University, and upon whom we have imposed the task of conducting its affairs as its executive head. He finds himself confronted with this same deficit, which, unless removed, must paralyze his efforts. We feel it our duty to find some way of removing this obstacle from his path.

Under these circumstances, we have concluded to appeal to the people of New Orleans and of the State, and we believe we have the right to appeal to them. They are, after all, the most immediate beneficiaries of the trust which has been confided to us, to build up a great University in the City of New Orleans.

It is not needful, nor have I the time, to dwell upon the enormous benefits,—moral, intellectual, and material,—such an institution will confer upon the people of New Orleans and upon their descendants to the remotest generation.

There is not a city in the land, of the size of New Orleans, which does not recognize the immense advantages of having such an institution in its midst, and whose people are not always ready to contribute liberally to its support. New Orleans stands to-day upon the verge of an era of enormous development in wealth and prosperity. The energies of her people, which have been so long dormant, are at last fully aroused, and are devoted to the task of making New Orleans what she ought to be — a truly great city, the metropolis of the South, and its most conspicuous leader and representative.

Not one of the elements which go to make the true greatness of a city is of more importance than the establishment and maintenance of a great university. I quote from an address, recently made by the President of the Progressive Union, in which, after foreshadowing the material greatness in store for New Orleans, he said :

“It is evident, however, that unless our progress in the arts and sciences, in moral and mental culture, in all that makes for the higher type

of man, and the higher life of a city, keep pace with our material progress, our city can never take rank as a truly great city.

“To deserve and retain our claim to be the metropolis of the South, we must lead, not only in commerce, but in all the higher attributes, and we look to the alumni of Tulane, specially fitted by the high moral atmosphere of their college life and their mental development, to take a leading part in all earnest work which will tend to the upbuilding of our city.”

I am sure that this exalted sentiment will find an echo in the mind and heart of every worthy citizen of New Orleans.

We propose to make an effort to rally to the support of the University the great mass of our people. We propose to organize a movement which will place it in the power of every citizen, whether of large or of moderate means, to contribute to its support, in proportion to his means.

For this purpose, we propose that a corporation shall be organized under the name of “Citizens’ Auxiliary Association to the Tulane University of Louisiana,” and call upon the people to become members of this corporation. The fees of membership shall be annual dues of ten dollars for each membership, allowing to every person the privilege of taking as many memberships as he chooses, thus enabling all to contribute in proportion to their means and desires. The dues thus collected annually are to be appropriated to the University through its administrators. The business of the corporation will be managed by an Executive Committee of representative citizens, who will see to the procuring of members, the collection of the annual dues, and all other business matters.

Is there a citizen of even the most moderate means who will not be willing to contribute the sum of ten dollars per year towards the support of the University? Are there not very many who will take a larger number of memberships?

If the people shall respond to this appeal, and join in the movement, it will afford a permanent solution of the difficulties with which we are confronted; it will set the University on a

steady march of progress, and will bring to a glorious fruition the hopes of the founders of the University, in whose memory the exercises of this day are held. We appeal to the citizens of New Orleans and of the State to rally to this movement, and to make the list of members of this Citizens' Auxiliary Association a Roll of Honor from which every citizen will feel ashamed that his name should be absent.

ADDRESS OF  
PRESIDENT CRAIGHEAD

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It is not in my own name, but in the name of learning, that I thank you one and all alike for these kindly greetings and the favor of your presence. You are here, not to honor an individual, but to attest your appreciation of the cause he represents — a cause as sacred as the rights of man. Not for my own sake, but for the sake of that cause you will, I trust, hear patiently the discussion that follows: The University and New Orleans, the University and Louisiana.

The occasion that calls us together demands the utmost plainness of speech. We are approaching a crisis in our educational history. It is no time for the tossing of bouquets, for the exchange of pleasing compliments and fine phrases. The best that I can do for you is to express my thoughts freely, and the best that you can do for me is to give me the utmost stretch of your magnanimity. A son of Louisiana might well without offense give utterance to thoughts that would scarcely be welcomed from the lips of a stranger or a foreigner. But I do not feel myself a stranger among you, for the people of Louisiana have the rare and gracious tact of making newcomers feel at home. Still less am I a foreigner. It is true that I come from a distant state, from a land whose patron saint, her maligners tell us, is the notorious outlaw, Jesse James, but remember, I pray you, Missouri is the daughter of Louisiana. Always have I been proud to call myself a son of the greater Louisiana, nor shall I ever cease to esteem it rare good fortune to live and to labor in this, the ancient capital of my fatherland.

There was a time, we are told in that charming volume, "New Orleans, the Place and the People," when the city counted for aid on Missouri and the great West, nor did she count in vain. There was a time when Missouri and the great West were tributary to this city. Missouri and the great West still belong to New Orleans, not alone by the right of inheritance, but by the gift of God. There was a time when New Orleans fought for the control of the vast and growing commerce of the Mississippi Valley. The time is coming—it is not far distant—when a ship canal shall unite the waters of the two great oceans, and then shall New Orleans fight once again and victoriously for the trade of the Mississippi and for her just proportion of the commerce of Cuba, of Mexico, of South America and of the Orient. Thomas Jefferson's prophecy that New Orleans would one day be the greatest city of the American Union may not be realized—certainly not in our day—but it is altogether reasonable to hope that within the next twenty-five years your eyes shall look out upon a splendid metropolis, not of three hundred thousand but of a million inhabitants.

New Orleans and the University—that is my theme. New Orleans needs this University; this University needs New Orleans. The one is vitally interested in the growth of the other, because a metropolis is the fittest home for the modern university. Henceforth the future belongs to the urban university—the university situated in the great city, which pulsates with the tireless throb of trade, which breathes the larger life of letters, of art, of commerce, of social service. Such a city is itself the best of all laboratories for the advanced student in law, in medicine, in music, in art, in engineering, in architecture, in sociology, in education, in linguistics, and in letters. Hither throng the great experts, the jurists, the physicians, the artists, the architects, the engineers, the educators, the theorists, the dreamers, the poets, and the seers. Here are museums and hospitals and libraries and theatres and learned societies and vast enterprises, the ceaseless

whirl and stir of humanity, all creeds and tongues, all hopes and dreams, that stir and thrill the soul of man. Here converge the great railway lines, the endlessly ramified arteries of commerce. Hither from remotest shores come ships freighted with the products of the toil and skill of foreign lands. We watch them as they come and go, these floating palaces of the sea, and our imaginations are fired and our souls are thrilled with the thought that all humanity is one and inseparable, bound together in the indissoluble ties of friendship and commerce. How doubly dead the soul of youth, who, living amid such inspiring scenes, does not see visions and dream dreams !

It will be said that the temptations of the city are great, and indeed they are. But great as are the temptations of vice, greater still are the incentives to virtue. Danger we must face at every step, or wage war on life itself. In this connection it may not be amiss to quote a few lines from the inaugural address of my predecessor :

“ A college is the safest place in the world to spend one’s youth, and there are no safer colleges than those which stand in great cities, in touch with reality, inspired by civic ideals and restrained by civic laws. The city college is no place for a weakling. But there is no place for a weakling. I dare to say that the morals of city institutions are better than those of rural institutions.”

It may indeed be urged with considerable force that the country is the ideal place for the academy, the town the fittest place for the college ; but it will be very generally conceded that the modern university finds its fittest home in the metropolis girt about by the roar of the world’s contending hosts. Boulogna, Paris, Berlin, Leipsic, Leyden, Oxford, Edinburgh, in the old world, and Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chicago, California, Johns Hopkins, in the new, owe to their unrivaled locations in or near great cities much of their fame and influence as foci of education. This University also has grown to be the largest and

the most influential in the Southwest mainly because of her fortunate situation in this, the chief city of that region. It was President Nicholas Murray Butler, and before him your own President William Preston Johnston, who declared that there were five predestined seats of leading American universities — Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

Not only, however, does the University need the city; the city needs the University. Measured in dollars and cents, this seminary is of no inconsiderable value to New Orleans. If Nashville and Tennessee find it to their interest to offer three-fourths of a million dollars for the Peabody Normal, it is not unreasonable to estimate in millions Tulane's importance to this city. I shall not, however, offend the intelligence of this culture-loving people by taking into account such mercenary considerations. Not for one million, nor for a hundred million, nor for any merely monetary consideration, could New Orleans afford to give up this University and the cause for which it stands; for that cause is the larger and the richer and the total life of this community, and, after all, "there is no real wealth but life."

## WEALTH AND GREATNESS

We talk of great cities and our thoughts turn to London, to New York, to Chicago; but let us not confound extent of wealth or population with greatness. That city is greatest which "furnishes the most abundant life to the largest number of human beings." "To buy and sell," says Victor Hugo, "that is not all. Tyre bought and sold, Sidon bought and sold, Sarepta sold and bought. Where are those cities? Gone, like a dream. Athens taught and she is to this day the intellectual capital of the world."

Is New Orleans to become an Athens or a Liverpool, famous merely as a center of trade, or renowned also as a center of intelligence?

I am not here to advertise the latest importation from Paris, the doctrine of Pastor Wagner, who fain would 'roll the centuries back and live again the simple, joyous life of which the poets sing, when all the world was young.' The absurdest of all wars is the war on wealth. May New Orleans have many millionaires. They are the mighty levers for the uplift of society. With unlimited opportunities within her grasp, New Orleans ought to become — it would be to her own eternal shame not to become — the richest city of the richest valley in the world. To our captains of industry, to our energetic and enterprising men of wealth whose genius is doing much to restore to this city her rightful place among the chief cities of the Union, let us all say Godspeed. Give back to New Orleans what was swept from her by fire and flood and sword and, more than all else, by misgovernment. May they redeem, even as they are fast redeeming, and in tenfold measure, her commercial pre-eminence and her industrial prestige. All this must be done and certainly will be done; but neither will the rest be left undone. Your presence here to-day is a promise and a pledge that you are solemnly resolved to make yours a city of the soul; to bind her brow with the triple crown of commerce and of industry and of art; to cast abroad from her crescent over all this valley the lines of her trade, but, still more, the spell of her learning, her literature, her science, her intellectual and spiritual power.

But I must hasten on to the second part of this address — The University and the State of Louisiana. The legal title of this institution, The Tulane University of Louisiana, has, in one essential respect, been unfortunate and misleading. Tulane is an almost fatally fine and inevitable abbreviation; but it is not the Tulane University, located in Louisiana, as is generally concluded by people living in other states and possibly by many persons in our own state unacquainted with our educational history; it is the University of Louisiana, established by the Legislature of the State in 1847, and later called the Tulane



University of Louisiana, in honor of Paul Tulane.

Such prefixing of epithets is not unprecedented nor uncommon. In like manner the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina which receives from the State an annual income of more than \$50,000, is called Clemson College, in honor of Mr. Clemson, son-in-law of John C. Calhoun, who gave \$100,000 toward its founding; the Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina, supported by an annual appropriation from the State is called "Winthrop" merely in honor of Mr. Winthrop, who made no contribution to it whatever; the State University of New York is called simply Cornell, in honor of the man who gave largely and generously to its endowment.

The legal title, however, must appear exceedingly appropriate and suggestive to persons familiar with the history of this institution. There may, however, be present those less acquainted with the facts, and for the benefit of those it seems in place on this occasion to recount briefly the story of the Tulane bequest.

At an opportune time when the despoiler had been driven from the land, and the people had once again won the right to live and labor and enjoy the fruits of their labor, Paul Tulane came forward with the outstretched hand of help. Never was there a timelier, nobler gift to a nobler cause. To a people poverty-stricken and taxridden, but unbroken in spirit, who had just shaken off the hideous nightmare of reconstruction, he said in simple, noble speech, "A million is yours. Use it, not for the glory of the giver, but for the moral and intellectual culture of your people." And so the Administrators of the Tulane Fund, unhampered by any annoying restrictions whatsoever, determined not to found a private or independent university bearing the name of Tulane, but with marvelous magnanimity and foresight proposed to the State to use the entire income for the development of an old and honorable institution, the University of Louisiana. The State, with equal foresight and wisdom, accepted the gift on the terms proposed. Thus was made between the

Administrators and the State the celebrated compact, afterwards incorporated in the Constitution of 1884, and again ratified in the Constitution of 1898, which, in section 5, reads as follows :

“ Be it further enacted, etc., That in consideration of the agreement of said Board to develop and maintain the University of Louisiana, and thereby dedicate its revenues not to purposes of private or corporate income or profit, but to the public purposes of developing and maintaining the University of Louisiana, all the property of the said board, present and future, be and the same is hereby recognized as exempt from all taxation, state, parochial and municipal.”

In Section 4 the agreement reads as follows :

“ Be it further enacted, etc., That in honor of Paul Tulane, and in recognition of his beneficent gifts and of their dedication to the purposes expressed in this act, the name of the University of Louisiana be, and the same is hereby changed to that of the Tulane University of Louisiana, under which name it shall possess all the powers, privileges, immunities, and franchises, now vested in the University of Louisiana, as well as such powers as may flow from this act, or may be vested in said board, under the terms of this act, from the adoption of the constitutional amendment hereafter referred to.”

Here, my friends, was the largest gift that had ever been made by one person at one time to a state university. Since that time the following bequests have been added : Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, \$3,283,696.15 ; Mrs. Ida A. Richardson, \$141,375 ; Mrs. Caroline S. Tilton, \$52,000 ; Mr. Alexander C. Hutchinson, \$800,000 ; Dr. A. B. Miles, \$10,000 ; scholarships, \$18,757. In addition to these gifts, aggregating about \$5,500,000, more than one hundred beneficent people have given generously to the University. Never before in the history of American education have the citizens of a war-wasted state voluntarily contributed so largely in so short a time to a state

educational institution. This is really something to be proud of.

But what has the State of Louisiana given during the past twenty years for the support of her University of Louisiana at New Orleans? Nothing whatever. It will be claimed that in exempting the University's real and other estate from taxation, the State, in so doing, is making that institution her beneficiary. But those who make this claim do so on the assumption that this is a private or independent university, forgetting the fact that the entire income of the Tulane and other bequests is used and must be used solely for the support and maintenance of the University of Louisiana. Thus it is the state that is the beneficiary of these bequests. But if this were an independent foundation like Johns Hopkins, the state would still be the beneficiary of the Tulane bequest, and not this bequest the beneficiary of the state, for this University offers annually two hundred and twenty-five free scholarships. To educate a youth at Tulane costs more than \$400 a year, a considerable sum, it is true, but not more than at Harvard or Yale, or the great state universities. Thus while the Tulane bequest has exemption from taxation on its productive real estate, amounting to \$740,000, a consideration equal to about \$20,000, this same bequest provides for two hundred and twenty-five free scholarships to the sons of the state, a consideration equal to about \$100,000 a year.

Johns Hopkins University, a strictly private foundation, having no connection with the state, has received through the Legislature of Maryland during the past eight years \$248,000, an average annual appropriation of \$31,000, though Hopkins offers, in recognition of this aid, only twenty free scholarships to Maryland students. This appropriation for the past two years has been \$50,000 annually, without increase in free scholarships. But Johns Hopkins is a private foundation, whereas Tulane is and always must be the University of Louisiana.

But some one may say, did not the administrators agree to maintain the institution for all time to come on the income

from the Tulane bequest? It may be true that the administrators, assured of additional gifts from Paul Tulane, which, for some reason, never came, did think that they would be able to support the institution without state aid, and hence the following clause in that celebrated agreement :

“The said board further agree and bind themselves to waive all legal claims upon the State of Louisiana for any appropriations as provided in the Constitution of this State in favor of the University of Louisiana.”

Very well, the administrators can make no legal claim upon the state for a definite appropriation; but neither can the regents of the University of Virginia, nor of Alabama, nor of Texas, nor of Missouri, make any legal claim or demand upon the legislatures of those states for definite appropriations. This University stands in substantially the same relation to Louisiana. I can find no reason for believing that the administrators ever promised to support throughout all generations the institution from the Tulane and other bequests, and, if they had, it must still be clear as noonday that these promises could in no way forbid future generations to maintain their own University, for the simple reason that this University is the child of the state, and while the state has the right to withhold her support, yet she has an equal and inalienable right, not to say duty, to support that child as generously as she can.

Let us, however, pass over all such considerations, as wholly unworthy the serious attention of the patriotic people, and let us ask the all-inclusive question: Whether it is to the high interest, the glory, the renown of Louisiana to foster and maintain a great university?

My friends, there is, there can be, but one answer. A really great institution of learning which shall be to this generation and the generations to come what the University of Virginia was to the whole ante bellum South, would do more to restore to the Southern people their lost leadership in the affairs of this

nation than all other agencies combined. Such a university, taking rank with Oxford and Berlin and Edinburgh and Harvard, would put into our keeping the keys of knowledge, would put into our hands the sceptre of dominion. It would give us intellectual, if not political, supremacy. Such a university is nowhere yet to be found in the South; but here in our own midst is its promise and its potency, in the Tulane University of Louisiana.

Louisiana, I had almost said the South, has one opportunity and only one to develop upon her own soil and in the near future a world-famed university. She has only to build wisely and generously upon the broad and substantial foundation already laid in the bequest of Paul Tulane.

It would cost the state many million dollars and a half century's effort to build up in any other city what the Tulane University of Louisiana already has in New Orleans. Her twenty excellent buildings cost more than a million dollars. Her Medical Department has the use of a great hospital, which institutions in smaller cities can never have at any cost. The many courts, state and federal, holding here frequent sessions, are to the Law College what the hospitals are to the Medical. The Tulane, the Newcomb, the Hutchinson, the Tilton, the Richardson, and other bequests amount to about five and a half million dollars. The Tulane University of Louisiana has, in all her departments, about 1500 students. It is clear, therefore, that what other states have paid millions of dollars to secure, Louisiana already has, and that, too, with but trifling cost to the state herself. It may, however, be said that it is wise to let well enough alone, that the University is doing very well, that it is fabulously rich, that it really does not need money. As compared with many of the struggling colleges of the South, the Tulane University of Louisiana is indeed well endowed. But as compared with the great universities of the country she is deplorably poor. The total present annual income in 1903-1904 from all sources is

\$218,343. The total present annual income of Harvard is a million and a half dollars. It may be well to see what are the annual incomes of some of the great State Universities :

The total annual income of the University of California for 1903-1904 was \$945,919, of Illinois \$956,166, of Michigan \$787,302, of Wisconsin, \$771,229, of Missouri \$486,024. Indiana has two Universities, one of which has an income of \$246,690, and the other of \$171,872. Ohio has three Universities, one having an income of \$1,050,000, one of \$135,142, and one of \$67,256. These figures speak for themselves.

Let me, therefore, face the facts, unpleasing though they may be, and confess that the Tulane University of Louisiana is poor and desperately needy. Permit me to go a little into detail. The Medical Department, which is soon to receive the Hutchinson bequest of \$800,000, is not in pressing need of help, though a gift of \$3,000,000 to this great college, now the largest in the South, would enable it to become the peer of any competitor in the world. The H. Sophie Newcomb College, the woman's department of the University, with its present endowment of \$750,000, is really hampered for lack of funds ; but if the institution comes into possession of the two and a half million bequest of Mrs. Newcomb (and of this we do not entertain a doubt) the Newcomb will be the best endowed college for women on the planet. It will be a fitting monument to the noble womanhood of New Orleans, a city pre-eminently distinguished for the culture, the generosity, and the charity of her women. Without fear of successful contradiction, it may be affirmed that the women of New Orleans have contributed more to the cause of higher education in the past ten years than the women of any other city of equal wealth and white population in the world. Our Medical College and our department for women are, therefore, already fairly well provided for, but our ancient and honorable Department of Law, organized in 1847, has no home of its own, and, having no endowment and no support from the

state, is absolutely dependent upon tuition fees for support. Here is an opportunity for some large-hearted, broad-minded man to immortalize himself by giving upon its approaching semi-centennial a half million dollars to this, the only law college in the country that bases, and must base, its course of instruction upon the civil law, the Code Napoleon. But now comes the tragic part of this statement. Does anyone believe that the body can thrive and be strong while the heart is weak from inanition? Our Academic Colleges, the very heart of the University, face an annual shortage of \$15,000. Three years ago, my predecessor, embarrassed by this fact, appealed to the citizens of New Orleans to contribute this amount annually. But, owing to death, financial losses, and other causes, the total sum received from this so-called citizens' endowment fund for the present scholastic year is far short of the sum originally pledged. Again will it be necessary to appeal to citizens for aid, or scale the salaries, or reduce the number of our professors.

### NEED OF GYMNASIUM

Tulane is in sore need of a gymnasium, which the people of New Orleans should build, and our library, the noble gift of a generous woman, should be at once enlarged and endowed, adequately to meet the needs of our professors and students. These are only some of our pressing demands, not for growth, but for bare subsistence. How shall they be met? That is the question which can not be blinked and can not be evaded — a question that is at once a menace and a reproach. But must the Tulane University of Louisiana remain forever dependent for its annual support on the uncertain accident of private benevolence? Shall the president spend his time tramping the streets of New Orleans, begging the mere maintenance of an all-important state institution, or shall the State herself add

the strength of her own strong arm to the noble efforts of individuals? Shall we scale the salaries of professors, whereas the salaries, all admit, are ridiculously small. No; for in so doing we should lose our ablest professors; and you will agree with me that the sons of Louisiana no less than the sons of New England are worthy of the best training of the best teachers. Enlightened self-interest should come to our aid, for our people can not afford to let the ablest of our professors leave New Orleans. This brings me to a question of vital interest to the people of Louisiana. It is said that, in many parts of the State, this University is called, unjustly I am sure, an aristocratic institution, a school for the sons of the rich. This error is the very grossest. Tulane University acknowledges no aristocracy but the aristocracy of brains and character. To the credit of the faculty, it can be said that Gentile and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, rich and poor, are treated with equal consideration. We have a permanent committee on self-help and not a few of our students, among them the most highly esteemed, support themselves in whole or in part by their own efforts, with all possible encouragement from the faculty.

But there is one thing we earnestly desire — to see the Tulane University of Louisiana brought into closer touch with all the people of Louisiana. Even if it were sailing upon the high seas of wealth, instead of being in extreme financial straits, as is the actual case, it would still be the part of mere worldly wisdom for the state to contribute to her maintenance and development; for the University can never become endeared to the citizenship of the state, the people can never come to feel the proper pride and interest in the University as a part of themselves, as the topmost flower of their higher life, as the goal of their ambition for their sons and daughters, until they make it their own by claiming some share in the glory of maintaining it at the highest pitch of excellence.



Shall we not, then, ask the State of Louisiana to make an annual appropriation, not in consideration alone of the 225 free scholarships annually given by the University, but to enable the Administrators to put the tuition offered in our Department of Arts and Sciences and technology within reach of every honest, aspiring white youth within her borders. Let Louisiana do for her University at New Orleans what she is already doing for her University at Baton Rouge, what Virginia and Mississippi and Texas and nearly all the other states of this Union, North and South, are doing — offer here free tuition to all the sons of the state. Is it possible that Louisiana will give annually \$10,000 to the Southern University at New Orleans for the education of the black boy, and yet will refuse to contribute a dollar for the education of the white boy of promise, who can not pay our tuition fees? I can not believe it. Is our law school to struggle on year after year, absolutely dependent upon tuition fees, or will the State make an adequate annual appropriation, and thus enable the administrators to raise the standard, to employ professors who shall give their whole time to the students, and to place this honorable institution among the first law schools of the country? The New Orleans Bar Association has declared its purpose to rally to its support. May we not reasonably hope that the Louisiana bar, in vindication of a noble profession, will join the movement?

Are we to be told that Tulane, like Harvard, or Yale, or Chicago, must count alone upon private benevolence? But these are private foundations, whereas Tulane is the University of Louisiana. Nor is this all. Massachusetts has given to Harvard half a million dollars; Connecticut, \$200,000 to Yale; Chicago is indeed absolutely dependent, because this institution has behind it the oceanic wealth of Mr. Rockefeller. The University of Pennsylvania, a private foundation, having no connection with the State, is asking the Legislature of Pennsylvania for an appropriation of \$650,000. For the past ten years the Tennessee

Legislature has appropriated annually \$20,000 for the support of the Peabody Normal. Not only that, the State of Tennessee must immediately face the proposition of making an appropriation of \$250,000 to retain permanently the Peabody Normal School. But all these are private foundations, whereas Tulane is, I repeat, by the law and the Constitution, the University of Louisiana. If these States find it to their highest interest generously to support private foundations rendering great service to the people, will Louisiana refuse any support to a great state institution, and by such refusal strike her own right arm with palsy? What other states are doing, Louisiana in proportion to her wealth may also do. Of course, it has been whispered in my ears that comparisons are always odious and offensive. But I cannot, I will not believe that it will offend the good people of Louisiana to be told what other states are doing. My friends, there is absolutely no hope for a people who refuse to see what the rest of the world is about. That for 200 years was the attitude of Spain, and with what result? Let the great English historian answer: "Proud of her history, proud of the antiquity of her opinions, proud of the purity of her faith, proud of the persecuting zeal that guards it, she closes the rear in the march of civilization." Germany, France, Japan, America, every progressive country or state, is intensely interested in what the outside world is doing. Permit me, therefore, to present some interesting facts, with no intention to offend the most supersensitive.

Fourteen states of the Union levy a mill tax, which brings in a permanent support to their universities, and thereby relieves the regents of the necessity of appealing to legislatures except for special appropriations.

### REVENUE OF UNIVERSITIES

The following universities receive from this source the sums stated:

California.....	\$309,779
Colorado.....	140,000
Indiana—	
Purdue.....	123,471
State.....	70,363
Kentucky State College.....	35,000
Nebraska.....	294,779
North Dakota.....	56,950
Ohio—	
State.....	310,000
Athens.....	710,000
Miami.....	50,000
Michigan.....	315,620

In addition to this permanent support, all, or nearly all, of these institutions obtain from their legislatures special appropriations for special purposes. Permit me to be a little more specific. Nebraska, a wild and woolly Western state, carved out of a bleak and inhospitable corner of the original Louisiana domain, a territory that, for years following the war, was without railroads or factories, or large cities — Nebraska, with a taxable wealth of \$294,779,000, levies a one mill tax for the support of her university. Louisiana having an assessed property valuation of \$351,000,000 could, by levying an equal assessment, secure for her higher institutions of learning a permanent annual income of \$351,000. But a tenth of a mill tax, a tax of only one dollar on \$10,000, a tax that even a university professor could pay without feeling it, even such a tax would yield from forty to one hundred thousand a year and double the efficiency of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences and Technology.

But we shall very properly be told that the comparison is not just, because Nebraska is not compelled to fight the Mississippi River, nor to bear the burden of an immense war debt. Quite true; but let us hope for better things. Louisiana can not

compel the federal government to lift from her the burden of an unjust tax imposed during the reconstruction period, but now that the South has a warm friend in President Roosevelt, she might very hopefully ask the general government to take charge of the Mississippi levees and thus enable the State to turn to the support of higher learning the revenues derived from the one mill levee tax. Three hundred years ago, the States of Holland granted to the city of Leyden immunity from dyke taxation. This was done in recognition of the patriotism and valor of her citizens, who, though besieged for months, faced starvation rather than surrender to the hated Spaniard. The people of Leyden refused to be released from the tax, but asked, in recognition of their services to the fatherland, for the establishment of a university. Theirs was indeed a brave defense and worthy of the recognition it received. But it was maintained for a few months only, and when the Spaniard was beaten away, the troubles of Leyden were over. But it is forty long years that the people of New Orleans and the South have maintained an heroic defense against poverty, against political punderers, against floods of the Mississippi, and against the still more appalling floods of ignorance and vice and crime let loose upon them by the federal government in the emancipation of the four million slaves, at once invested with all the rights of citizenship. For forty years the South, with heroism and pluck and patriotism, has grappled with these confounding problems with no aid from the general government except some small, but substantial help in maintaining the Mississippi levees. May we not hope, therefore, that President Roosevelt, descendant of those sturdy Hollanders, may recall the generosity of his fatherland and urge on the American Congress the duty of protecting a patriotic people against the floods of the Mississippi?

Be this as it may, of one thing we may be sure: We can and we will solve our own problems, fight our own battles, and carve out our own destiny. This world has always belonged and

always will belong to the people who believe in themselves, who have the courage to look facts in the face, to turn defeat into victory, disaster into triumph. Who are they that redeemed this land, sold to ruin and corruption? Not such as, when the war was over, sat down amid the ashes of the past and wept and wailed over dead and dying hopes, but the lion-hearted heroes who "toiled and wrought and thought and ever with a frolic welcome took the thunder and the sunshine"; who, relying upon themselves and God alone, returned to their desolated plantations and abandoned cities, "made bricks without straw and spread splendor amid the ruins of their war-wasted homes"; who, when endurance was a crime and resistance a virtue, arose in their might and drove from their legislative halls a horde of greedy carpet-baggers and ignorant freedmen. These men shed lustre on the name and fame of Louisiana, because they relied upon the strength of their own hearts and hands. A still greater contest now confronts us — a contest not for political, but for commercial and educational independence. To whom must the South now turn for succor in her fight for better schools, for freedom, for civilization? To the clear-headed, broad-minded men and women who live upon her soil, and to those alone. Not such as fold their arms and wait for the bounty of the federal government, not such as dream and pray that some multi-millionaire may reach out to lift us from the slough of despond; not such as implore some pitying hand of help to a people unable to help themselves; not upon any of these must the South depend in her struggle for industrial and intellectual eminence. The South must work out her own salvation. My faith in the future of Louisiana is great, but no greater than my faith in the courage, the pluck, the enterprise, the patriotism, the magnanimity of her people. Far be it from me to disparage or depreciate the timely assistance rendered our country in her hour of need by the large-hearted men of the North, the Peabodys, the Vanderbilts, and the rest, who, assuming no patronizing airs and imposing no

humiliating conditions, gave bountifully to her rehabilitation. Such noble benefactors the South will hold in everlasting remembrance. But, while thankfully receiving any educational gift that may come from richer and more developed sections of the Union, Louisiana may still boast that she is both able and willing to educate her own children.

### DUTY OF THE STATE

It has already been granted that Louisiana is bearing a heavy burden of taxation. It must also be avowed that she should not neglect, but should provide more generously for her public schools, including her high schools, her normal and industrial schools, and her University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge. But Louisiana is neither poor nor feeble. She bears her burdens lightly like the giant she is; nay, her educational burdens she bears proudly like a high leaping arch which is not crushed, but confirmed by the superincumbent mass. Moreover, she is riding on the crest of prosperity. A great future lies before her. With a climate as genial as Italy's, with a soil as rich as the Nile Valley, with untold riches hid away in her oil fields, with a greater area of oyster waters than that of all other states combined, the only state traversed by the majestic Mississippi, looking out on the great Gulf, Louisiana holds the wealth of a world within her grasp. Within easy reach of Cuba and South America, she may, unlike the great Northwest, ship to and from Europe what she pleases without the consent of New York. Her railroads are just celebrating a triumph over New York in the matter of differential rates. Louisiana is the natural gateway between Europe and the great Southwest. Of her twenty-eight million acres, only five millions are under cultivation. Here are vast stretches of land, now the breeding places of mosquitoes and

malaria, which, when drained, may be turned not only into fields and gardens of unsurpassed fertility, but into health resorts for the less favored people of the frozen North. Compared with Virginia, with Massachusetts, with Connecticut, Louisiana is fabulously rich in opportunity.

But how may Louisiana grasp and improve her opportunity? The answer is immediate: By giving to her youth the best and most practical industrial, as well as the highest scientific training. What West Point is to our army, what Annapolis is to our navy, that and more her industrial schools at Lafayette and Ruston, her Agricultural and Mechanical College and her experiment stations, should be to industrial and commercial Louisiana. Money wisely invested in these institutions is not to be looked upon as a luxury, but as an investment promising the largest dividends. Louisiana is indeed too poor not to strengthen and fortify these bulwarks of her industrial interests. Yea, were she as rich as New York, she could ill afford to neglect the industrial training of her youth. But to render practical industrial training more and more efficient, there must be encouraged and fostered the high scientific training of the University. Back of the industrial school is the University, with its trained scientific workers struggling to enlarge the world's knowledge, and to add thereby to man's dominion over nature. The industrial schools are wholly excellent and essential, but they are not nearly enough; without the University they are like a body without a soul. The system of education is a cone, not upheld at the base, but suspended from the vertex. If there be any weakness and inadequacy there at the top, it will trickle down through every round in widening streams to the very bottom. The loss that yearly falls upon this State from just such causes — a loss preventable mainly or entirely by higher and better and more general university training, and preventable in no other way — this loss aggregates yearly enough to support three universities. Hence it is that the intensely practical

money-loving people of the Northwest have found the liberal maintenance of their universities the best possible investment for their money. Decisive proof is found in the fact that there is never any going backward in appropriations for their universities. They never repent having given so much; they always rejoice and give more and more year after year. Thus ten or fifteen years ago the State of Missouri gave grudgingly about \$100,000 annually, now it gives gladly about \$500,000. For anyone to propose a reduction of university support in these states would be to commit political suicide.

#### RIVALRY A PEACEFUL ONE

The rivalry that now calls us to action is a peaceful rivalry, not one in which for the South to gain is for the North to lose, but one that will help both North and South, both East and West, the never-ending rivalry for educational advancement, for supremacy in the things of the mind. So long as all the great periodicals are published in the North, so long as the Southern men feel forced to send their sons and daughters Northward for the best collegiate or the highest university training, so long as our university boards are forced to fill their professional chairs with men trained in Northern universities, whom they do not know, rather than with men trained in our own universities whom they do know — so long as the South acknowledges this tutelage, “never again can she wear the lofty look of conscious independence.” “Burning shame” (such are the words of your own great citizen, Seargent Smith Prentiss)— “Burning shame shall set its seal upon her brow, and, when her proud sons go forth in other lands, they will cower beneath the withering look of the stranger.” Let no one infer that we deem it either desirable or patriotic to seek for our college and university chairs only Southerners with Southern training. Far from it. The Administrators of this University will never discredit her work



by refusing proper recognition to her own worthy sons ; but they will perpetuate, I trust, the wise policy inaugurated by President Johnston and continued by President Alderman, of filling her vacant chairs with the best available men and women, no matter whence they come. We may go even further and hope that the day may come when this University shall be able to call great scholars from European seats of learning. Already have Berlin and Harvard arranged for an exchange of professors. May we not hope that the Tulane University will be able to make some such exchange with the Sorbonne at Paris? That day will come when some man, Frenchman or American, of prophetic vision, shall immortalize himself by endowing our school of Romance Languages — making New Orleans, so long famous for her devotion to the beautiful language, and music, and opera of France, as she ought to be, the unrivaled American centre for the study of the literature of France, of Italy, and of Spain.

You will not fail to understand me when I say that we hope the day may come when Harvard, Cornell, Yale and Hopkins shall turn to Tulane for well-trained men, as Tulane now turns to them ; when French and German and English students shall gather in New Orleans, even as our students now flock to the venerable scholastic capitols of England and the continent. Thus it is that Tulane aspires to become, not simply a local, a sectional, but a national, a cosmopolitan university.

It will be said that Tulane is cherishing rather large hopes, but all things are possible to them that believe. Assuredly nothing great is possible to those of little faith. "What men or nations make of their material environment depends solely," it is said, "upon the ideas which they bring to the adventure. Small ideas make a small, savage, primitive world. Great ideas make Greece or America." A hundred years ago Germany lay prostrate under the iron heel of Napoleon, but in that hour of humiliation and defeat, her statesmen, under the leadership of Stein and Fichte and Humboldt, caught the vision of a greater Germany.

Before the last Frenchman had departed from her capital, plans were forming for the foundation of a great national university, a university whose fame and influence are as wide as the world. The triumph of her arms and the still greater triumph of her arts and sciences justifies the wisdom of her course.

For a thousand years France has been a land rich in heroic deeds, in story and in song ; but never in all her marvelous history did her spirit and her fame shine more resplendent than in that hour of degradation and defeat, when her statesmen, looking facts fairly in the face, realized that the victory of Sedan had been won in the schools of Germany ; that France had been conquered not so much by William and Moltke, as by Fichte and Gauss and Humboldt ; when the whole nation arose as one man, and rolling off an immense war indemnity of a thousand million dollars, began the work of national regeneration through her schools and colleges and universities. That was statesmanship, that was heroism, that was national glory, and the France of the republic is greater and grander than the France of the empire.

These examples show beyond controversy that in matters of education, at least, the deepest wisdom dwells with the highest ambition, that it is the very climax of prudence to yoke your chariot to a star.

May the people of Louisiana in whose veins flows the best blood of the Old World, catching the inspiring vision of a greater and grander Louisiana, arise in their united strength and, scorning all compromises and humbler ideals, lay broad and deep the foundations of a complete educational system, sustained by the State, reaching on unbroken from kindergarten to The Tulane University of Louisiana.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY PRESS

Few men have ever entered upon the duties of an exalted office under more auspicious circumstances than has President Craighead in assuming the direction of the affairs of the Tulane University of Louisiana. The celebration of Founder's Day yesterday was participated in by a great gathering of the intellectual men and women of New Orleans, and the new president delivered his first address to the public of this city. In some degree the president created a surprise. Every one credited him with ripe scholarship naturally, for that quality goes with his office, to which he could never have attained without superior classical education. But few persons in the large audience expected to hear an orator, and an orator not of that decadent type usually referred to as "silver tongued," but rather an orator who makes reason and knowledge the basis of his oratory.

The address of Dr. Craighead, which is printed in full elsewhere, will be recognized as the effort of a scholarly man who has marshaled his facts with rare judgment, and presented them in crisp and unadulterated language. It is an address the like of which is rarely heard in these days of pedantic persiflage. Under the touch of the orator even the driest of statistics were quickened and became sentient with pulsing life. Some of his sentences deserve to be preserved among the aphorisms of the language, and the speech in its entirety should not only be read but studied by the people of Louisiana.

Not the least striking part of the president's address dealt with the obligations of the State toward the university, which is a State institution, and which receives no encouragement from the State. The president's remarks under this head are particularly pertinent and enlightening. He shows what other States have done for similar institutions and what the university here is doing for the State without recompense. Tulane is giving a large number of free scholarships to the Commonwealth, which makes no return except an immunity from taxation, which amounts to scarce one-quarter of the value of the scholarships conferred. The largess of the university is showered into the lap of the State, therefore, when the condition should be exactly reversed.

Of the essential need of the institution — funds for the fuller endowment of the academic and law departments — Dr. Craighead spoke most earnestly. These branches of the university, he declared, are deplorably poor. If they are to attain the broadest usefulness, a usefulness which will not only make Tulane the unquestioned leader of the higher educational institutions of the South, but one of the really great universities of the country, they must have an endowment vastly more liberal than at present. His reference to this

important matter produced a profound impression, and we believe that it will not be long in bearing needful fruit. If anything is to be inferred from the look of an audience sitting beneath the spell of an orator, then the men and women at the theatre were palpably inspired with the fullest sympathy with the speaker's view. As they listened to the cogent argument of the university's president, they seemed to glimpse the vista of greatness that would open to the institution if only the one thing necessary, a sufficiency of resources, was provided. And we are confident that, almost without exception, they inly resolved not only to bring all their influence to bear to induce the Legislature to make a proper appropriation for this great institution, but also, as individuals, to do whatever lay within their power to realize a splendid future for Tulane.

The address must be read in full that one may become acquainted with its excellencies. All during its delivery at the theatre which took its name from the university, the large audience of intellectual men and women was held in the bonds of the speaker's scholarly oratory, and the generous applause which greeted his utterances was evidence of the fact that the whole course of his argument was as appealing as it was masterly and erudite. Tulane has added to its faculty not only a scholarly gentleman, but a speaker and thinker who is destined to do much toward the uplifting of the educational spirit and the intellectual life of the community. — (*Times Democrat*, March 17th, 1905).

#### TULANE'S GREAT DAY

The installation yesterday of Dr. Craighead as President of Tulane University of Louisiana was held with due ceremonies and a great deal of oratory. The abundant speech-making was not out of place, however, because it served to call attention to interesting and important conditions.

These are first the radical changes that have taken place within a few decades past in the entire theory of education, and the others are the incessant demand for the sums of money for educational purposes. The ancient idea was that great universities should be situated distant from great cities, but while they were to be readily accessible to all who should seek their services, they were to be located in some quiet place, retired from the rush and whirl of life, so that the attention of the students should not be disturbed and distracted by the conditions inseparable from vast aggregation of population. It was on this idea that all the ancient and most famous universities of Europe were located. In this country the same rule was adopted until within a recent period. But the modern method is radically different. It was set forth yesterday in his address by President Craighoad, when he said :

"Henceforth the future belongs to the urban university—the University is situated in the great city, which pulsates with the tireless throb of trade, which breathes the larger life of letters, of art, of commerce, of social service. Such a city is itself the best of all laboratories for the advanced student in law, in medicine, in music, in art, in engineering, in architecture, in sociology, in education, in linguistics, and in letters. Hither throng the great experts, the jurists, the physicians, the artists, the architects, the engineers, the educators, the theorists, the dreamers, the poets and the seers. Here are museums and hospitals and libraries and theatres and learned societies and vast enterprises, the ceaseless whirl and stir of humanity, all creeds and tongues, all hopes and dreams that stir and thrill the soul of man. Here converge the great railway lines, the endlessly-ramified arteries of commerce. Hither from remotest shores come ships freighted with the products of the toil and skill of foreign lands. We watch them as they come and go, these floating palaces of the sea, and our imaginations are fired and our souls are thrilled with the thought that all humanity is one and inseparable, bound together in the indissoluble ties of friendship and commerce. How doubly dead the soul of youth, who living amid such inspiring scenes, does not see visions and dream dreams."

But this is only one feature of the modern idea. The old college curriculum, with its Greek and Latin, its mathematics, its ethical and mental philosophy and its literature, are declared to be relics of the Dark Ages. These subjects, with the exception of mathematical science, are of little practical use, and they must give way for pressing matters which are needed in every day life, and indeed will enable the learner to go direct from school to the calling in which he is to seek his livelihood. To this end are needed chemical and electrical laboratories and mechanical workshops, where not only trades and callings may be learned, but the student may be stimulated and helped on his way to scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions of enormous pecuniary and economic value, as well as of theoretic interest.

It is to this end that large sums of money are needed, as well as for the payment of adequate salaries to the scientific professors. A man who by devoting his science to the discovery and elaboration of processes which are of enormous value in manufacturing or for other economic purposes, can earn a great deal of money, and he needs to have a large recompense to keep him in the universities, and in every case the laborer is worthy of his hire.

These in brief, are some of the new ideas that have revolutionized or are revolutionizing the educational systems of this country. The proposition seems to be the bringing of the entire population as near as possible to the same intellectual, material and social level, and as much as may be to illuminate the idea of leadership. The old colleges were expected to turn out leaders for the guidance and direction of the people. When the people shall all be brought up or down to the same plane, it is supposed that there will be no more need of leadership.

Possibly this is true, and possibly also it may be for the best, but it will be difficult to overcome the "ego" in human nature. It will never cease to assert itself, and there will always be those who, whether they deserve it or not, will claim the front rank in life. May those who occupy it be the most worthy. It should be the ultimate aim of every proper system of education to turn out the best and ablest, so that they may be competent to lead.

As for our university, the Picayune heartily desires that it may be the standard of greatness and goodness in education. — (*Picayune*, New Orleans, March 17, 1905).

"NOBLESSE OBLIGE."

The great oration of Tulane's president is still ringing in the ears of this community and the potent plea will, we feel sure, evoke a hearty response from the State at large. Louisiana stands to-day in the front rank of the Union's expansive commonwealths. The growth in wealth and industrial energy is, happily, no greater than the growth in intelligence and civic pride. In such circumstances, the cause of education must needs receive a mighty impulse, and we accordingly find that the cry for more and better schools goes up from the Arkansas line to the Gulf. Hitherto the demand for the highest institutions of learning has been comparatively feeble, but the day is not distant when we must look to the capstone, as well as to the foundation, of the edifice.

Dr. Craighead set forth the facts with perfect clearness and precision. By repeated declarations of the organic law, Tulane is the University of Louisiana. The Medical Department and the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College have been well endowed by Mr. Hutchinson and Mrs. Newcomb. The Law School is struggling on without endowment of any sort, and, despite the heroic efforts of its faculty, is unable to properly train the students who, in the years to come, will constitute our bench and our bar. A high-minded and competent administration of justice is the chief symbol of sovereignty. We can therefore never hope to win the world's respect and our own, so long as we entrust our lives and our property to ill-instructed judges and counsel. The Academic Department, too, is in hardly less pitiable plight, and would be impotent for good, but for Paul Tulane's timely generosity. Even as it is, an annual deficit must be faced, or the facilities for culture must be shorn of their logical proportions. The State has granted an exemption from taxation, equivalent to some twenty thousand per year, but this aid is much more than offset by the cost of 225 free scholarships, which, reckoned in terms of money, amount to a hundred thousand per annum. It is not generally known that the Tulane University

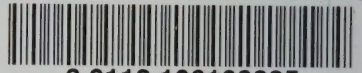
of Louisiana is, to all intents and purposes, an eleemosynary institution. It may therefore, be well to repeat the truth that no son of Louisiana possessed of a desire for the higher learning but destitute of the means to acquire it, will ever be refused admission to the classic halls. The State, in forbearing to tax the Tulane Fund, has simply forborne to tax its own.

By an irony of fate, Paul Tulane's munificence is, in certain quarters, used an argument against aid to the institution he fostered. "The philanthropic old Frenchman gave a million, and we are consequently absolved from the obligation to give another cent"—so say the special pleaders who take no thought of life's finest amenities. By parity of reasoning, one would be justified in giving the cold shoulder to poor relations, because others, bound by no ties of kinship and duty, had been open of heart and purse. We should rather think that Mr. Tulane's bequest would stir the State to rivalry and that our legislators would refuse to be outdone by the most liberal of their fellow-citizens. The readiness to extend help in such directions is the sign and seal of a civilized people. There was a time, even now not very remote, when the poverty of Louisiana was an insuperable barrier against these finer impulses, but we have reached the point at which the will is synonymous with the way. The assessments and the revenues mount steadily, and there will be no difficulty in finding a few thousands a year, if we be truly resolved to find them. For this reason, the State should no longer be content to plead in *formâ pauperis* at the bar of public opinion. It is no alms that Tulane asks, for such an university is able to return contributions from the fisc an hundredfold. In this matter, the heart may be allowed to prompt the head. "Noblesse oblige." — (*Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, March 18, 1905).









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